Gazette of the United States, & Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

NUMBER 1379.] WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 8, 1797. [VOLUME XI.

Freſh Garden, Graſs and Flower-Seeds, Roots, &c. &c.

This day landing from the ſhip Eagle, captain Foſdick, from London,

And FOR SALE by

GOLDTHWAIT & MOORE,

Corner of Walnut and Second-ſtreets,

A moſt capital and extenſive Aſſortment of

GARDEN, GRASS and FLOWER-SEEDS, ROOTS, &c. &c.

Among which are,

Five kinds	Aſparagus	Three kinds	Creſſes
Four	Berecole	Twelve	Onion
Twenty-five	Beans	Thirteen	Radiſh
Six	Beets	Fifteen	Turnip
Eleven	Brocoli	Fifteen	Peas
Twenty-ſix	Cabbage	Six	Savoy
Six	Carrot	Four	Parſnip
Three	Cauliflower	Twenty-three	Melon
Five	Celery	Twenty-one	Lettuce
Ten	Cucumber		

Common and lemon Thyme
Curled leaf and ſprigged Parſley
Pot Marygold Pot Marjorum
Balm Thyme Mangel Wurtzel
Leek Kail Shallots
Rape Seed Rye Graſs Saint Foin Lucerne
Red and white Clover Timothy, &c. &c.

With a curious collection of the moſt eſteemed

FLOWER-SEEDS and ROOTS,

Being the moſt extenſive ever imported into this city.
The above are from a capital Seedſman in London, and are warranted freſh and good.
Printed catalogues may be had by applying as above.
Dec. 17 §

Elegant Bruſſels & Turkey Carpeting,
For ſale by George Dobſon, No. 25, South Third-ſtreet.
December 15. dtf

A Quantity of Brandy,
FIRST & 2d proof,
Gin, of 4th proof, in pipes
Jamaica Spirits, 4th proof, in Hhds
Old Hock, in caſes of 40 dozen each
Glaſs Tumblers, in pints and half-pints
Window Glaſs, in boxes, of different ſizes
Hazlenuts, in ſacks
Whiting, Copperas, White Lead & Spaniſh Brown } in hhds
For Sale by PETER BLIGHT.
January 4 §

SALT PETRE.

A large quantity of Double-Refined Salt Petre for ſale at No. 25, South Third-ſtreet.
November 5. §

INSURANCE COMPANY of the State of Pennſylvania.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the directors have declared a dividend of THIRTY DOLLARS per ſhare, on the buſineſs of the laſt ſix months: which will be paid to the ſtockholders or their legal repreſentatives, after the 10th inſtant.

SAM. W. FISHER, Sec'y.
Philadelphia, Feb. 2d, 1797. dt10th.

Bank of Pennſylvania,
January 4, 1797.

At a meeting of the Directors this day, a dividend of ſixteen dollars on each ſhare was declared for the laſt 6 months, which will be paid to the Stockholders after the 14th inſt.

JONATHAN SMITH, Caſhier.
Jan. 3. dtf.

SWANN'S
Riding School, Horſe Academy & Infirmary,
Adjoining the Public Square, Market Street.

T. SWANN

RETURNS his ſincere thanks to thoſe gentlemen by whom he has been employed, during his reſidence in this City, and flatters himſelf that the ſucceſs of his efforts, in the numerous, obſtinate and dangerous diſeaſes in Horſes, in which he has been conſulted, together with his moderate charges, will ſecure their future favors and recommendation.

He now begs leave to inform them and the public at large that his ſpacious and commodious premiſes, erected for the purpoſes above deſcribed are open for the reception of pupils of either ſex, who wiſh to be inſtructed in the Art of Riding, and the right method of governing their horſes, ſo as to ride them with eaſe, elegance, and ſafety—their horſes will be carefully and expeditiouſly broke, for every purpoſe, and made obedient to the will of the riders; the natural powers which are ſhut up in them, will be unfolded by art, calling forth uniformity of motion, and giving to that noble animal all thoſe beauties of action which providence has ſo bountifully beſtowed on them.

Alſo, at his hoſpital, every diſorder to which the horſe is liable will be treated according to the rules of art, confirmed by long and repeated experience.

The utility of the above inſtitution has never been queſtioned, that it has long been wanted in this city, every gentleman's ſtud will manifeſt; and T. SWANN as the firſt eſtabliſher of the veterenary art, ſolicits and relies upon the ſupport of that public (which he is ever anxious in ſerving) to enable him to bring it to perfection. The idea of a ſubſcription for that purpoſe has been hinted by ſeveral gentleman, who wiſh to promote the inſtitution—the amount of each ſubſcription to be returned by ſervices in any of the departments he profeſſes, agreeable to the rate of charges ſtated in his hand bill. Such ſubſcription is now open, and the ſignatures of many reſpectable gentlemen already obtained. He therefore inforns his friends and ſuch Ladies and gentlemen to whom he has not the honor of being known, that he ſhall in a few days take the liberty of waiting upon them and ſoliciting their ſupport and protection.

N. B. Horſes are properly prepared for thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen who wiſh to be inſtructed.
Nov. 5 tth&ſ.

☞ *NOTICE.*

THE Sales of LANDS of the United States, in the North-Weſtern Territory, heretofore advertiſed in the ſeveral public papers, will commence this evening, at the City Tavern——to be continued from day to day, 'till the tenth of February next, if not ſooner ſold.
January 4 §

LANDING,

AT Walnut-ſtreet wharf, from on board the ſhip Peggy, captain Elliott, from Bourdeaux,
VIN DE GRAVE, or White Claret, in Hhds and Qr. Caſks
RED CLARET, in Hhds
Ditto in caſes of 24 and 30 bottles each
Green and Souchong TEAS, in quarter cheſts
For ſale by
Rundle & Leech,
No. 9 Walnut-ſtreet.
February 6 mwftf

Clocks and Watches.
LESLIE AND PRICE,

No. 79, MARKET-STREET, *PHILADELPHIA,*

HAVE IMPORTED, by the late arrivals from London, a large aſſortment of *WARRANTED WATCHES*, conſiſting of horizental, capp'd and jewel'd Gold Watches, with ſeconds, of ſuperior workmanſhip and elegance; alſo capp'd and jewel'd and plain Gold Watches; capp'd & jewell'd, capp'd, ſeconds, day of the month, and plain Silver Watches: eight day & chamber Clocks; elegant French Clocks with marble frames; eight day and thirty hour, braſs works, &c.
December 22, 1796. d2m

A PARCEL OF VERY FINE

St. Croix Sugars and Rum,
JAMAICA SPIRITS, and
LAGUIRA HIDES,
For Sale by
Feb. 7.—§2w JAMES YARD.

TO BE SOLD,
The Time of a ſmart, active, young
Negro Wench,

BETWEEN 13 and 14 years of age, and juſt had the ſmall pox. For terms, apply at Mr. WILLIAM BAXTER's, in ſouth Front-ſtreet, No. 312, below Almond-ſtreet.
February 7 †4t

Women's Cloaks.
GEORGE DOBSON,
No. 25, South Third-ſtreet,

Has juſt received, per Eagle, Capt. Foſdick, via London, an aſſortment of

Scarlet, Drab, Purple, and Pearl } Cloaks trimmed with fur and ermine.

December 15. §

CAMILLA,
Or A Picture of Youth.

By the authoreſs of Evelina and Cecilia, to be compriſed in five volumes, at half a dollar each, payable on delivery—Printed at New-York, by Mr. John Bull.

CONDITIONS.

I. Handſome, neat type, perfectly new, is employed.

II. A volume, ſtitched in blue paper, is intended to be publiſhed every 2 weeks, till the five are completed; the firſt and ſecond are come to hand, and the third is hourly expected. Subſcriptions are received, and Books may be had of J. ORMROD, No. 41, Cheſnut-ſtreet.

Mrs. D'Arblay (late Miſs Burney) the celebrated authoreſs of this inimitable work, needs no eulogy to add to the laurels ſhe has already acquired in the literary world. The ſtrength of imagination and elegance of ſtyle, diſplayed in Evelina and Cecilia, will ſufficiently recommend to every reader of taſte and judgment, the peruſal of CAMILLA.

It may not be improper to add, that the Queen of England, after having peruſed this intereſting publication, preſented Mrs. D'Arblay with a thouſand pounds ſterling, as a teſtimony of her approbation of the work.
January 25 eotf

Waſhington Canal Lottery,
No. I.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authoriſed the underwritten, to raiſe twenty-ſix thouſand two hundred, and fifty dollars, for the purpoſe of cutting a Canal through the City of Waſhington, from the Potomac to the Eaſtern Branch Harbour.

The following is the SCHEME of No. I.

Viz.	1 Prize of	20,000 dollars,	20,000
	1 ditto	10,000	10,000
	7 laſt drawn Tickets, each	5,000	35,000
	6 ditto	1,000	6,000
	10 ditto	400	4,000
	20 ditto	100	2,000
	55 ditto	50	2,750
	5750 ditto	12	69,008
	To be raiſed for the Canal,		26,250
	5850 Prizes,		$175,000
	11650 Blanks, not two to a prize.		
	17500 Tickets, at Ten Dollars, -		175,000

☞ The Commiſſioners have taken the Securities required by the aforeſaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this Lottery will commence, without delay, as ſoon as the Tickets are ſold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in ſix months after the drawing is finiſhed, ſhall be conſidered as relinquiſhed for the benefit of the Canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(*Signed*) NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, *of* D.
LEWIS DEBLOIS,
GEORGE WALKER,
WM. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY.

City of Waſhington, Feb. 11. §

THE SUBSCRIBER

WISHES to aſcertain, whether a certain EDWARD NEVILL, by trade a Stone-Cutter, or Brick-Layer, who quitted Ireland in 1783, or 1784, and came into this Country, ('tis ſuppoſed to Philadelphia) about four years ſince, be living or dead. As this intelligence is of the higheſt importance, it will be thankfully received, by GEO. DAVIS,
No. 313, High-ſtreet
December 31. w&ſ 2m

For Sale,
At the Office of the Editor of the Gazette of the United States,
A FEW COPIES OF
"An account of the Receipts and Expenditures of the United States, for the year 1795."
January 28, 1797.

For Sale,
By George Deſchamps, No. 91,
NORTH SIXTH-STREET,
Nova-Scotia Prime Salmon, in barrels and half barrels
Ditto Herring and Mackarel.
Smoaked Herring in barrels and kegs
Ditto Salmon, by the dozen or ſingle one
Dry Codfiſh, from one to fifty kentals
Fine and coarſe Salt
Nova-Scotia and French Plaſter of Paris, in the ſtone and ground, for manure and ſtucco-work
December 1 tth&ſ

The Elephant,

Now exhibited, was bought for Ten Thouſand Dollars.

He is 3 years old, 6 feet high, growing to 18 feet.

He eats 150 weight a-day, and drinks a barrel of water; he has drank ſome days forty bottles of porter, drawing the corks with his trunk.

He is perfectly inoffenſive; travels looſe, at the rate of five miles an hour, and is the greateſt curioſity ever brought to this Continent.

He is to be ſeen 'till the 15th of January, in Market-ſtreet between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, at a quarter of a dollar, that every one may ſee him—after which time the former price of half a dollar will be reſumed.

He will leave Philadelphia as ſoon as the weather will permit.
December 31 d

FOR SALE AT WILLIAM PRIESTMAN'S
No. 15 ſouth Fifth-ſtreet,
Between Market and Cheſnut Streets,

A Quantity of Plain Gold Watches; Gold enamel'd & ornamented with pearls; Silver and metal ditto, by the firſt makers in London and Paris; a Time-Piece by Arnold; plain gold by Mudge & Dutton; ſeveral diamond and diamond & pearl lockets, rings, ear-rings, &c; about 60 lb. of Scotch thread; double-barrel'd guns, in caſe, by Manton; quantity of plated table, tea, and night plated candleſticks, branches, &c. 46 volumes of Law-Books, in one lot, moſtly reports, folio, ſcarce and valuable books; books of Prints;—amongſt which are Martyn on Shells, Statue da Roſſi, Calmet's Dictionnaire de Bible, Johnſon's Poets, 75 vols. Baſkerville's Addiſon, 4 vols. Biographia Britannica, Opere de Machiavelli, Ruins of Balbec, Blair's Chronology, Plinii Hiſtorica Naturalis, Montfaucon's Antiquities, State Trials; Evelyn's Silva, Poſtlewayte's Dictionary, Rittrattii duomini illuſtri Toſcani, Ouevres de Bayle, Caracci.
January 31 §

Pennſylvania Population Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, to ſuch Share-holders as as have not paid their aſſeſſments on their ſhares—to pay the ſame immediately to the Secretary of the Company, at the Company's Office, No. 53 north Fourth-ſtreet, Philadelphia. They are further informed, that in default of paying the ſame within thirty days from the 4th of February, inſtant, the ſeveral forfeitures will be ſtrictly exacted, in conformity to the 21ſt article of aſſociation.

By order of the Board,
SOL. MARACHE, Secretary.
Feb. 2. 4— §30

Hibernian Society.

Such of the Members of this ſociety as are entitled to Diplomas, are requeſted to apply for them to

Mr. Hugh Holmes, Vice-Preſident;
Mr. David M'Cormick, Treaſurer;
Mr. Robert H. Drinker, Counſellor;
Mr. Joſeph Brown;
Mr. Edward Fox;

Or to MATHEW CAREY, Sec.
Philad. Jan. 21, 1797. taw6t

50 Dollars Reward.

LOST, laſt evening, between eight and nine o'clock, as the ſubſcriber was going to his houſe at the Falls of Schuylkill, from the houſe of his father-in-law, Mr. Francis Stewart, in Sugar-alley, between Sixth and Seventh-ſtreets, above Market-ſtreet,

A black POCKET-BOOK,
Containing 1190 Dollars, in Bank-Notes
From 5 to 100 Dollars each,

One of which was of the Branch-Bank of New-York, and ſeveral papers, ſuch as receipts and orders.—The road the ſubſcriber took, was the Falls road, croſſing at the Upper Ferry.

Whoever finds the above Pocket-Book, and returns it to the ſubſcriber at the Falls, or to his father-in-law, mr. Stewart, living in Sugar Alley, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, paid by

JAMES HAFFY.
Feb. 3. §.

This Day is Publiſhed,
By BIOREN AND MADAN,
And to be Sold at their Printing-Office, in Dock-ſtreet; by M. Carey, No. 118, Market-ſtreet; Thomas Bradford, No. 8, South Front-ſtreet, and George Douglaſs, No. 2, South Third-ſtreet,
(Price, neatly bound, two dollars)
AN ENQUIRY
Concerning POLITICAL JUSTICE,
And its Influence on Morals and Happineſs,
By WILLIAM GODWIN.

THE reputation of this work is already well eſtabliſhed in Europe—It is hardly neceſſary for an American editor to ſay more than barely to mention, that the Enquiry concerning Politieal Juſtice has ever ſince its publication been a favorite performance with the friends of republican government. The ſtile is pure, nervous, and claſſical; the ideas are ſtrongly marked by an original vein of thinking; and, amongſt a multitude of other juſt and ſtriking paſſages, the author's delineation of the peculiar infelicities inſeparable from the condition of a King, may be pointed out as a moſt maſterly ſpecimen of philoſophical diſquiſition. The lateſt London edition of this work ſells in this city at four dollars and an half.
January 24 d3taw2w

Red Clover Seed,

Freſh red Clover Seed of the beſt quality, in bags of 5 buſhels each
Madeira wine in pipes, fit for immediate uſe
Teneriffe wine in pipes, hogſheads and quarter caſks
Ditto do. of firſt quality, for the uſe of private families
Coffee in hogſheads
Jamaica ſpirits
Connecticut ſoap in ſmall boxes
Window glaſs and Spaniſh ſegars, and
Two trunks of beſt patent, plain and ribbed ſilk and cotton hoſiery, for ſale by

JOHN CRAIG.
February 1. wfſ&mtf

James M'Alpin, Taylor,
No. 3, South Fourth-ſtreet,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to his Friends and the Public for their liberal encouragement, and begs leave to ſolicit a continuance of their favors.

He has on hand an extenſive aſſortment of the
Moſt Faſhionable GOODS,
And of the beſt quality, ſuitable for the ſeaſon.

At this ſhop Gentlemen can be furniſhed with the beſt materials, and have them made up in the neateſt and moſt Faſhionable manner, and on the ſhorteſt notice. He will thankfully receive any orders, and pay a prompt and punctual attention to them.
November 10. ws

MRS. GRATTAN

Reſpectfully informs her friends, and the public in general, that on Tueſday the 10th day of January, ſhe propoſes opening, at No. 39, North Sixth-ſtreet,

A Linen and Muſlin Warehouſe.

Book Muſlins, from 6/3 to 12/11 per yard
Jaconet ditto, from 8/8 to 9/8 per yard
Striped ditto, from 7/10 to 10/10 per yard
Fine Coſſaes
Tambour'd Book Muſlins, from 13/9 to 21/ per yard
India Muſlin, from 11/3 to 15/ per yard
Sheeting Muſlin
Jaconet muſlin Handkerchiefs, from 4/3 to 6/ per hdkf.
Book muſlin Handkerchiefs from 5/3 to 10/6 per hdkf.
Muſlin color'd and border'd Handkerchiefs
Dacca Handkerchiefs
Tambour'd Cravats from 10/8 to 11/11
Pocket Handkerchiefs
Cambric, from 11/3 to 16/3 per yard
Table Cloths
Huckabuck Towelling
Women's Cotton Hoſe, from 6/8 to 13/ per pair
Dimity from 5/10 to 6/11
Men's Silk Hoſe
Tambour'd muſlin Handkerchiefs from 11/11 to 13/2
Iriſh linens for Gentlemen's Shirts, from 5/5 to 9/7

And a variety of other articles.

N. B. Orders received for all kinds of ready made Linen, Gentlemen's Shirts, ruffled or plain, Cravats, Pocket Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.

Houſhold Linen, &c. &c.
A plain ſhirt, made and mark'd, 3 1-2 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto, 4 dollars.
A plain ſhirt, made and mark'd, 5 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto 6 dollars.
A plain ſhirt, made and marked, 5 1-2 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto 7 dollars.
A plain ſhirt, made and mark'd, 6 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto 7 1-2.
A plain ſhirt, made and mark'd, 6 1-2 dollars.
A very fine ruffled ditto 8 dollars.
Linen included.
January 13. §

FOR SALE,
The ſchooner ORION,

SHE is between eighteen months and two years old; her frame is of the beſt of W. Oak; ſhe is a faithful-built veſſel—handſomely finiſhed off—and well found in every particular: is ready to receive a cargo and can be put to Sea without any expence on her Hull, ſails, or rigging. She ſtows 630 barrels, has a handſome cabin and ſteerage, and a half deck which will ſtow ſeventy-five or eighty barrels. She is a faſt ſailing veſſel—has been newly caulked, graved and painted, and put in thorough good repair in every reſpect; her inventory may be ſeen by applying to the captain on board ſaid ſchooner, laying at Mr. John Wilcocks's wharf, between Cheſnut and Walnut Street, where ſhe at any time may be thoroughly examined by thoſe who with to purchaſe.

The terms of ſale may be known by applying to Samuel Smith, ſhip broker, No. 86, South Front Street.
Feb. 4. dtf.

FOR SALE,
THE SHIP MARY,
SAMUEL PARKER, MASTER,

Two hundred tons burthen. Apply to
JOSEPH ANTHONY, & Co.

If the MARY is not ſold in a few days, ſhe will take freight for Hamburg. Apply as above.
October 31. d

Lancaſter, Harriſburgh, Carliſle, Shippenſburg and Sunbury
STAGES.

The public are requeſted to take notice, that the partnerſhip which has for ſome time ſubſiſted between Mathias Slough of Lancaſter, and William Geer, is now diſſolved: but, not as M. Slough inſinuates to the public without juſt cauſe; as will more fully appear by a letter on the ſubject from M. Slough to W. Geer, dated the 29th December laſt. a recital of which is not now deemed neceſſary. Any gentleman who wiſhes to be more circumſtantially informed of the merits of this buſineſs, by applying to W. Geer may have the peruſal of M. Slough's letter, and then can be at full liberty to determine whether or not W. Geer is not perfectly juſtifiable in attaching himſelf to any other perſon in the proſecution of the Stage conveyance from Philadelphia to Shippenſburg, or any other place.

Now from the liberal and generous ſupport the public were pleaſed to confer on the firſt effort in this buſineſs, William Geer, in conjunction with Meſſrs. Reily, Weed and Witmer, is determined to proſecute and carry it on, with every care, attention and diſpatch that a zeal to oblige the public can poſſibly exert.

The above company, who are amply provided with carriages, horſes, and every appurtenance to render the paſſage ſafe and commodious, inform thoſe who wiſh to patronize and encourage the undertaking, that they can take their ſeats at George Weed's, the ſign of the White Horſe, Market Street, Philadelphia, on every Monday and Friday, to proceed to Lancaſter, Harriſburg, Carliſle and Shippenſburg. The fare as hitherto eſtabliſhed.

For the further accommodation of the public, a Stage will ſtart every Wedneſday from the houſe of Samuel Elder, in Harriſburg, arrive at Sunbury in Northumberland county, every Thurſday, and return from thence and arrive at Harriſburg every Saturday, ſo that paſſengers deſtined for Lancaſter or Philadelphia, may proceed on Mondays.

WILLIAM GEER.

Lancaſter, Jan. 27, 1797.

N. B. This Line of Stages ſtarts from the houſe of William Ferree, in Lancaſter, on every Tueſday and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, proceeding to the weſtward; and from the houſe of Mr. Samuel Elder in Harriſburg every Wedneſday morning, on the ſame evening arrives at Patrick Cochran's in Shippenſburg, and returns from thence on every Thurſday: performing the ſame routine daily as in its tour from Philadelphia.
Feb. 2. eotf.

A CARD.
If Monſieur G. H. SÖHLE,

Who left Bordeaux the 20th June laſt, and arrived at Boſton about the middle of Auguſt, in the ſchooner Jane, is in Philadelphia, he is requeſted to call on Joſeph Anthony & Co. No. 5, Cheſnut-ſtreet, who will give him ſome information of importance.
December 24, 1796. §

The LYCEUM, for free Debate,
In Mr. Poor's School-Room, Cherry ſtreet, between Third and Fourth Streets, North.
Adjourned Queſtion.

On Wedneſday evening, the 8th February, will be continued the debate on the following queſtion—

"*Ought a Repreſentative in a Republican Government to act on important meaſures from the reſult of his own judgment, or from the will of his Conſtituents legally expreſſed?*"

The chair will be taken at 7 o'clock.

Admittance for ladies and gentlemen, 1-8th of a dollar.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, January 16.

Mr. Dwight Foster, from the committee of claims, made reports on the petitions of Frederick Epler and Andrew Dunstan, which were against the petitioners. The first was concurred in by the house; the last was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. New moved that the petition of James Garnet, legatee and administrator of James Mercer, should be referred to the committee on the land-office business. Agreed.

Mr. Ames moved a resolution to the following effect, viz. "That the committee of commerce and manufactures be directed to enquire whether it would not be expedient for the better security of navigation, to place a number of Buoys within and near the harbour of Boston, and report by bill or otherwise." Agreed to.

Mr. Havens presented a petition from the collector of customs and revenue for Sag-Harbour (Long-Island) praying for an increase of salary.

Mr. Sherborne presented also a petition from Jeremiah Libby, Postmaster of Portsmouth (N. H.) to the same effect; both of which were referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Milledge presented a petition from William Matthews, clerk to the commissary of the state of Georgia, for compensation. Referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. W. Smith, from the committee of ways and means, made a report on the subject of appropriations, which was twice read and committed to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Harper laid a resolution on the table, directing the secretary of the treasury to lay at stated periods certain statements of duties and drawbacks, before the house.

Mr. W. Smith said the attorney-general had been directed to make a report to congress in March 1795, relative to a claim of the State of Georgia to certain lands, which had never been made to that house, but to the Senate only. He said the land in question was of great extent and value, and some measure ought to be taken on the subject. He therefore proposed that a message should be sent to the attorney-general for a copy of that report. Agreed.

Mr. Malbone said he found it inconvenient to attend both the committee of commerce and manufactures and the committee of claims, and desired to be excused from attending upon the committee of claims. He was excused, and his colleague Mr. Potter was appointed.

In committee of the whole, Mr. Dent in the chair, on the report of the committee of ways and means, on the subject of a land tax.

Mr. Henderson. Mr. Chairman, I am very sensible that our present revenue system is not sufficiently productive, to answer the exigencies of government, and that it is necessary, during the present session, to adopt some measures to improve it. This, I believe, will be admitted by all, and the only question is, as to the mode by which it shall be accomplished.

Two modes of obtaining an increase of revenue, are contemplated. The one, by extending the present system of indirect taxation, as far as prudence will admit—The other, by having recourse to direct taxation.

Upon taking a comparative view of the two different modes, the advantages that appear to my mind, to arise out of, and flow from the first, have so much the preponderance, that I cannot give my assent to the adoption of the other, until the improvement of the system of individual taxation has been fairly tried, and shall prove insufficient to meet the necessary expenditures of government.

Sir, I will take the liberty to enumerate a few of the advantages that the present system possesses, which cannot be attached to the new one. This system has been organized, for a considerable length of time, and the citizens have got accustomed to, and are generally well satisfied with it. It can be extended without any change in the system, or perhaps the appointment of one new officer. It will occasion the least possible expence in the collection. It is the most easy and agreeable mode of raising revenue from our citizens, in the power of government to adopt. They pay the tax voluntarily and imperceptibly; they have an option, to consume much, or little; and in proportion to their consumption, will be their contribution to the revenue.

Sir, the revenue arising from this system, has been in a state of progression ever since the system was got into operation, and I trust may be preserved in that state. It has, I believe, answered the most sanguine expectation of its promoters, and I have very little doubt on my mind, but that it would have met all the common exigencies of government, if there had not, of late, arisen some very extraordinary and heavy expenses, which greatly augmented our public debt.

Sir, with regard to the system of direct taxation, almost every member who has advocated the measure, acknowledges that it will be attended with considerable embarrassment, and I believe the opinion to be well founded. Great innovations upon systems of taxation, are generally embarrassing. It is to us unexplored ground. The drawing of revenue, by coercion, from our citizens, appears to me one of the most delicate and difficult subjects government can engage in. Besides the danger of encreasing the excitement of the public mind, and of alienating the affections of our citizens from the present government, I think that the difficulty of levying a land tax upon principles of equal justice (a principle that ought always to be kept in view) will be almost insuperable. This sentiment was so fully and ably discussed by the member from South-Carolina, who was last up on the subject, that there is little room for any further remarks upon it. I will proceed to observe, that this system will require an entire new organization, which cannot be carried into operation short of a very heavy expense, and the earliest probable time that it will afford aid to our revenue will be considerably remote. With regard to the expenses of the system, the secretary of the treasury appears to have been sensible that the collection of taxes in this way would be very expensive, as will appear by a statement in his report upon the system. In that report, he apportions the sum of 1,484,000 dollars to the several states, from which he deducts for abatements, erroneous assessments, and charges of collection, fifteen per cent. amounting to 222,600 dollars, leaving the net proceeds of the tax 1,262,400 dollars, an expense vastly exceeding the expenses of collection under the present system, a view of which I will attempt to exhibit, as contained in the last statement of the secretary of the treasury, shewing the amount of duties upon imports, tonnage, &c. The net proceeds are stated at 7,959,409 : 70 dollars, and the expenses of collection are stated at 260,359 : 21 dollars, making between three and an half and four per centum. The difference will be as 15 to 3 3 4, or at most to 4.

Sir, with regard to the expenses of collection, I would ask, if any member would want a moment's time to determine which is the preferable system? I apprehend not.

Sir, the gentleman from Pennsylvania, who was first upon this subject, regretted exceedingly that a system of direct taxation had not been adopted long since by government. For my part, I differ very much in opinion from that gentleman on this point, and I can say, that instead of regretting, I rejoice that such a system has not yet been adopted, and have full confidence that the measures of government will not be paralysed, as that gentleman seems to think, if it should be further postponed. That gentleman is engaged in the commercial line, I am in the agricultural line, which, perhaps, may account for our great difference in opinion upon this point. However consonant it may be to the feelings and interests of the commercial part of our citizens, to have the revenue raised in this way, sure I am, that the gentleman, with all the force of eloquence and reasoning that he is possessed of, will never be able to convince the great body of the yeomanry of this country, that it will be more for their interests to collect the revenue at the expence of 15 per cent. than at the expence of 3 or 4 per cent.

Sir, it appears that the gentleman from Pennsylvania has it in contemplation, to throw the whole burthen of government upon the farmer. If I recollect right, his words were these—"The wealth of the country must have become so considerable, from the high price which every agricultural production had long been at, as to enable them very well to support the expences of government."—With regard to which, I would observe that under the present system, in my opinion, the farmer generally bears an equitable proportion of the expences of government. There may be some few exceptions, as it is impossible that any revenue system can be established that will operate equally in proportion to wealth upon every citizen and it would be highly impolitic to lay the whole burthen of the revenue upon any one particular class or description of citizens, but the surest policy, is to let both agricultural and commercial bear their parts as they now do.

The gentleman farther observed, "that if peace was made between the nations at war, he had no doubt, but there would be a defalcation of the revenue," He offered no reason to support his opinion, and as I am of different opinion, I will, in a few words offer the reasons why I think our revenue, instead of meeting with any considerable shock from that event, (so ardently to be wished for by every humane mind, by every true American) will be improved. Commerce depends chiefly upon wealth and population. If peace should take place, our wealth and population will progress very fast. I think we may reasonably calculate upon a larger ratio of wealth and population emigrating from all parts of Europe to America. In proportion to the increase thereof will be the demand for, and consumption of imported articles. Our commerce will not only be continued with the old, but be extended to new markets, which will of course, encrease the quantity of imposts and tonnage, and in proportion as they are increased, will our revenues be augmented.

The gentleman observed that, with respect to excise, he need not say how unproductive it had been. The article of snuff, instead of producing any thing, had brought the revenue in debt: and that the excise on another article, had called forth the military to enforce it. Sir, if the gentleman had attended to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, speaking on the subject of internal revenue, he would not have made so unqualified an expression as to the product of the excise. The Secretary of the Treasury informs, that the product of the internal revenues for the present year will be considerable more than the year past, for the year past they were stated at between 300,000 and 400,000 dollars. With regard to the article of snuff, it is obvious to every one that this arose from the advantage that was taken of the law, but the law being suspended, there can be no further loss; and I think that when it shall be amended, we may count upon a net product hereafter from that article. With regard to the article that the gentleman alludes to, that the excise upon had called forth the military to inforce it, I would only remark, that it is now become certainly productive, and generally satisfactory, and as to the unhappy circumstance of the military being called forth, I believe that it was not owing to any inherent principle of the law, but much more to extraneous causes, which I shall not attempt to explain. The gentleman went on to observe that the augmentation of duties would not prove an augmentation of our revenue. I believe that opinion to be incorrect, and I think if the gentleman had attended to the final operations of our government, he would not have advanced it,—Sir, our duties have been repeatedly raised, and daily experience convinces us that our revenue has uniformly been in a state of progression—Sir, the gentleman endeavoured to enforce his arguments by referring to the recommendations of the President of the United States upon the subject. For my part I would ever wish to pay all due respect to the recommendations of the President, as I sincerely believe that they are founded in wisdom and patriotism. But until the gentleman can change the phraseology of the President's recommendations upon the occasion, he cannot make the argument apply. The President has never in any communication that I have met with, conveyed the idea of a land tax being necessary, and I contend that we are as much complying with his recommendation by raising the revenue wanted in the one mode, as we would be in the other.

[*To be Continued.*]

Mr. Pickering's Letter.

This Day Published,

AND FOR SALE BY THE EDITOR,

Price three eights of a Dollar.

THE Letter of the Secretary of State, to Mr. Pinckney, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, to the French Republic. February 4. 6t

PHILADELPHIA,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 8, 1797.

Yesterday arrived here the brig Susanna, Fitzpatrick from Bourdeaux, which place he left Dec. 1. By this arrival we learn that the brig Liberty, captain Ridge, in which Mr Pinckney, our minister plenipotentiary to the republic of France, went passenger, had safely arrived there ten days before he sailed, and that Mr. Pinckney had proceeded immediately to Paris, but no information had been received in respect to his reception there. It was, however, the opinion of our consul, Mr. Fenwick, and others, at Bourdeaux, that Mr. Pinckney would be received by the directory.

Capt Fitzpatrick brought Paris papers to the 22d Nov. which are not so late as our Paris accounts by the British packet, which are to the 23d.

Of the number of unfortunate citizens who have suffered a grievous captivity in Algiers, sixty have returned to their country and friends in the ship arrived at Marcus Hook.

Yesterday a number of carriages were dispatched by order of government to convey them to the city.

Arrived at Marcus Hook, the ship Two Sisters, Henry, from Port-au-Prince, and ship Sally, Gelston, from Honduras..

The Hope, Benbridge, is arrived at Bourdeaux, from Philadelphia.

ADDRESS

Of the Curé and Inhabitants of Detroit, together with the Officers, Civil and Military of the County of Wayne, in the Territory of the United States, north-west of the River Ohio.

To his Excellency ANTHONY WAYNE, Esq. Major General, and Commander in Chief of the Army of the United States.

SIR,

Your arrival at this Post, produced amongst us a general satisfaction—having learnt your sudden departure for Philadelphia, we would think ourselves deficient in our duty, were we not to offer you our sense of gratitude for all the favors we have received from you—we feel the honor you have conferred upon us, in permitting our county to be called by your name; and we embrace this opportunity to assure your Excellency that you have inspired us with those grateful sentiments which dutiful children entertain for the best of fathers—you have been an eye witness of our zeal and attachment to the Government of the United States; of our joy in becoming united to *citizens, free* and *generous*, we have not lost a moment in putting in operation both civil and military authorities, and adopting and obeying the laws established by government. We hope Sir, that you will be pleased to inform the President of the United States of our situation, that you will be our advocate, to interest him, in our favor. May you be blessed with a lucky passage across the Lake; enjoy a perfect health and receive from Government, the reward you are so justly entitled to for your great services, your successes, and your toils; and may the Almighty grant us the favor of seeing you here again, to compleat the happiness of us all, is the sincere wish of

Your Excellency's most obedient,
and very humble servants.
Signed by the Curé and others.

Detroit, Nov. 14, 1797.

To the Curè and Inhabitants of Detroit, and the Officers, Civil and Military of the County of Wayne.

GENTLEMEN,

I have received with much pleasure your polite address of this date, which not only demands my grateful acknowledgements for the flattering testimonies it contains of your esteem; but affords me an opportunity to remark with what pleasure I have observed the general satisfaction, which has appeared to prevail among the citizens of Detroit, and its neighborhood, upon the establishment of the government of the United States; and the alacrity and laudable desire they have evinced, to promote the due execution thereof: a conduct so wise, whilst it merits the warm regard of their fellow-citizens of the Union, must ensure to themselves all the advantages which will flow from and be the natural effect of the administration of good laws, under so happy a government.

I will with much pleasure communicate to the President, the warm sentiments of zeal and attachment, which you have expressed towards the government of the United States; and I cannot permit myself to depart from hence, without assuring you, that I shall always take a peculiar interest in whatever may contribute to promote the happiness and prosperity of this county, to which my name has the honor to be attached.

I have the honor to be Gentlemen,
With much esteem,
Your most obedient,
And very humble Servent,
ANTY. WAYNE.

Head Quarters,
Detroit, 14th Nov. 1796.

Three full houses will surely have suggested to the managers, what was *wanting* at the theatre. They had probably been taught to know, by many thin ones—of what there was *too much*.

It is said that they have another novelty in store, but that it is retarded by some difficulty which has occurred in casting the characters. In the choice of rival candidates, it is to be hoped that some *little* consideration will be had for the public. If the managers have, like *Medea* of old, the art of boiling down an old singer to the youth and beauty of Mrs. Merry, let them e'en use it. But if they will try how far the patience of the public may be counted on, they may unexpectedly find themselves at that point, at which its resentment will be dealt out to them by the measure of its past indulgence.

The corrections of the European theatre are harsh. It is to be hoped they are not necessary.

SNUB.

Our readers have heard much of spies in our country, from foreign nations. The following is a literal extract from the report of the French committee of safety, on the interior state of the republic, March 6, 1794, by Barrere.

"We have agents in every part of Europe—we have agents even in America, from whom we learn the plots of the emigrants from the colonies and the envoys from the European courts."—"There is as it were an echo in Europe, and this echo repeats to the committee every political system adopted in Europe."

These confessions are very candid. The facts are perfectly in the character of the nation. Perhaps no nation on earth take the same pains and are equally successful, in worming out the secrets of other people. The following anecdotes are told in private circles.

When the negociation of 1783 was pending, the British minister, Mr. Oswald, lost his papers containing his instructions. They were taken out of his bureau, tho locked. Mr. Oswald told Mr. Jay his papers were gone, and asked him how he contrived to secure *his* papers. Mr. Jay replyed, he kept them in a pocket within his coat, under his arm, and when he went to bed, he laid them under him. But says Mr. Jay, you need give yourself no uneasiness about the papers; the French minister has them doubtless and is taking copies—and when he has done this, the papers will be returned to their place. Accordingly, after two or three days, the papers were replaced in the bureau, and the bureau locked as usual.

What led Mr. Jay to his conclusion, was, a knowledge of similar tricks before. During the war, and while Mr. Jay was in Spain, a certain paper was sent by him to the secretary for foreign affairs in America. The paper arrived safe. Not long after, it was missing for several days, & then restored safely to its place. A few months after, and the first that Mr. Jay heared of it, the French minister in Spain showed him a copy of it. A clerk in the office of foreign affairs had been bribed, it was supposed, to obtain the paper for the French minister in Philadelphia, who copied it, sent back the original, and a copy to France; from whence it was sent to the French minister in Spain.

N. Y. Min.

New Theatre.

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 8,
Will be presented, (for the fourth time) an Historical Play, called

Columbus;

Or, A WORLD DISCOVERED.
WITH NEW SCENERY, MACHINERY, DRESSES AND DECORATIONS.

The music composed by Mr. Reinagle.
The processions and Pageant by Mr. Byrne.

In this Play the manners and customs of Mexico and Peru characterize the first discovered nations of America. Such deviation from Historical truth was deemed necessary for dramatic effect, and has enabled the author to introduce the pathetic Tale of CORA AND ALONZO, from Marmontel's *Incas*.

The PROLOGUE will be spoken by Mr. WIGNELL.

SPANISH PARTY.

Columbus,	Mr. *Cooper*
Alonzo,	Mr. *Moreton*
Harry Herbert,	Mr. *Wignell*
Doctor Dolores,	Mr. *Harwood*
Bribon,	Mr. *Francis*
Roldan,	Mr. *Fox*
Valverdo,	Mr. *Darley*
Moscoso,	Mr. *Blissett*
Captain,	Mr. *M'Donald*
1st Spaniard,	Mr. *Darley*, jun.
2d Spaniard,	Mr. *Morgan*

INDIANS.

Orozimbo,	Mr. *Warren*
Solasco,	Mr. *L'Estrange*
Catalpo,	Mr. *Warrell*
Cuto,	Mr. *J. Warrell*
Cora,	Mrs. *Merry*
Nelti,	Mrs. *Francis*
Priestesses of the Sun,	Mrs. *L'Estrange*, Mrs. *Mechtler*, &c.

Indian Women,—Mrs. Harvey, Mrs. Doctor, Miss Milbourne, Miss Oldfield, Miss L'Estrange, Miss Bates, Miss Anderson, and M'elle Sophie.

In act 1.
A PROCESSION OF INDIANS, and the first Landing of COLUMBUS.
In act 3.
REPRESENTATION OF A STORM AND EARTHQUAKE; With a Grand ERUPTION from a VOLCANO.
In act 4.
A MARCH of SACRIFICE, and Procession to the Execution of CORA.

The whole to conclude with *A GRAND PAGEANT*.

The scene of the Volcano designed by J. Richards, Esq. R. A. principal Scene Painter to Covent-Garden Theatre.

The rest of the Scenery designed by Mr. Milbourne, and the whole executed by him and under his direction.

Machinist, Mr. Lenthall.

The dresses designed by Mr. Gibbons.

To which will be added,
A FARCE, called

Love à-la-Mode;

Or, THE HUMOURS OF THE TURF.

[Written by Charles Macklin, Esq.]

Sir Calaghan O'Bralaghan	Mr. *Warren*
Sir Archy M'Sarcasm	Mr. *Bates*
Squire Groom	Mr. *Harwood*
Beau Mordecai	Mr. *Francis*
Sir Theodore Goodchild	Mr. *Warrell*
Servant	Mr. *Mitchell*
Charlotte	Mrs. *Harvey*

☞ The Public are respectfully informed, that the new comedy of The Way to get married is in preparation, and will be speedily brought forward; after which Columbus will necessarily be laid aside.

Box, One Dollar twenty-five cents. Pit Seven Eighths of a Dollar, and Gallery, half a dollar.

☞ Tickets to be had at H. & P. Rice's Book-store, No. 50 High-street, and at the Office adjoining the Theatre.

Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to send their servants to keep places a quarter before 5 o'clock, and to order them, as soon as the company are seated, to withdraw, as they cannot on any account be permitted to remain.

The Doors of the Theatre will open at 5, and the Curtain rise precisely at 6 o'clock.

Places for the Boxes to be taken at the Office in the front of the theatre, from 10 till 2 o'clock, and from 10 till 4 on the days of performance.

VIVAT RESPUBLICA!

ALL PERSONS

INDEBTED to the Estate of the late DAVID KENNEDY, Esquire, either by note, bill, bond, book account, or otherwise, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers, without delay, and all persons having any just demands against said Estate, are desired to exhibit the same for adjustment.

ANN KENNEDY } Adm'x.
FRANCIS JOHNSTON } Adm'r.

Philadelphia, February 8 w&w

Philadelphia, February 8.

This day agreeable to the Conſtitution, both Houſes of Congreſs met in Convention in the Repreſentatives Chamber, for the purpoſe of counting the votes of the Electors for the ſeveral ſtates for Preſident of the United States, when it appeared that there were for JOHN ADAMS, Vice Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate, ſeventy one votes, and for THOMAS JEFFERSON, ſixty eight votes.

Whereupon the Vice Preſident, purſuant to joint vote of both Houſes, paſſed the preſent ſeſſion, DECLARED, JOHN ADAMS, Preſident of the United States; and THOMAS JEFFERSON, Vice Preſident—for four years commencing the fourth of March next.

*** In the paragraph, immediately preceding the Extract from Gov. Adams's ſpeach in yeſterday's paper, for Corporals, read "Conſuls".

STOCKS.

Six per Cent.	16/4
Three per Cent.	9/6
4½ per Cent.	
5½ per Cent.	
Deferred Six per Cent.	11/9
BANK United States,	11 per ct
—— Pennſylvania,	13 do.
—— North America,	40 do.
Inſurance Comp. N. A. ſhares,	25 per ct.
—— Pennſylv.	par.

On Monday laſt the following gentlemen were elected by the Stockholders of the Bank of Pennſylvania, Directors, on their part of that inſtitution for the current year—

Samuel Howell, John C. Stocker, Robert Ralſton, Joſeph P. Norris, Philip Nicklin, William Montgomery, James Vanuxem, Godfrey Haga, George Plumſted, William Sanſom, Matthew Lawler, Thomas Norton, Thomas L. Moore, George Pennock, John Brown, Jehu Hollingſworth Edward Pennington, Jacob Baker, James Strawbridge.

The following were elected by the Legiſlature on the part of the State.

Samuel M. Fox, Kearny Wharton, William Miller, Charles Biddle, Jacob Morgan, George Bickham.

Yeſterday at a meeting of the Stockholders, Samuel Mickle Fox, Eſq. was unanimouſly choſen Preſident.

A gentleman who came paſſenger in the Packet, ſays that the ſubſtance of the following account was publiſhed in the Engliſh papers, viz.

On Lord Malmeſbury's approach to Paris, the Poiſſardes and populace of that city iſſued forth to meet him; and, at a conſiderable diſtance from the city, took the horſes from his carriage, and dragged him in triumph to Paris.

This is a corroboration of the opinion that the *ſovereign people* of France eagerly pant for peace.

New Market Hall, Feb. 6, 1797.

At a ſtated meeting of the Hope Fire Company of Philadelphia,

Reſolved, That the thanks of this meeting be preſented by publication to the Inſurance Company of North America, and ſuch other citizens as have generouſly made donations to this company, by which they have been enabled to procure a compleat new Fire Engine.

And that the thanks of the meeting be alſo preſented to the Congregation of the Firſt Preſbyterian Church of this City, for their grant of the uſe of a lot on Pine Street, for the purpoſe of erecting an Engine Houſe thereon.

Extract from the minutes,

A. MUSGRAVE, Secretary.

From the DAILY ADVERTISER.

——"*The gay aſſembly's gayeſt room*
"*Is but the upper ſtory to the tomb.*"

****

"*Men drop ſo faſt, ere life's mid ſtage we tread,*
"*Few know ſo many friends alive as dead.*"

IT is due to the public curioſity, ſo ſtrongly excited by the late awful events in Mr. Andrew Brown's family, to give a narrative of ſuch of them as can be collected.

Mr. Brown, his wife, and George his ſon, were at the Circus on Thurſday evening, the 26th ult. A ſudden indiſpoſition of Mrs. Brown, obliged them to retire before the performances were terminated. On their return home Mrs. Brown and the children went to bed before ten o'clock. Mr. Brown remained in the front office writing 'till near eleven o'clock. He had a cuſtom of keeping large quantities of aſhes in the back part of the ſtove; to this circumſtance, which aroſe from what he conceived prudent precaution, was probably owing the deſtruction of his family: for it is believed that the log which he raked up, was, by means of the aſhes behind, kept ſo far forward as to cauſe it, when it broke in the middle, to fall on the floor where the fire caught ſome of the looſe papers which in general lay too careleſsly ſcattered there.

Be this as it may, it is likely that the fire commenced ſoon after he retired to bed; and that it ſpread ſlowly for want of air to nouriſh it.

Mr. Brown roſe about 5 o'clock, and quickly found the perilous ſituation of his family and fortune. His firſt ſtep was to call loudly to Mrs. Brown, and the reſt of the family to riſe and take care of themſelves. Then, with the aſſiſtance of a white and black ſervant, and an apprentice, he eſſayed to extinguiſh the flames, by quantities of water brought from a neighboring pump. In this ineffectual attempt they ſpent about eight or ten minutes; but the freſh air that ruſhed through the ſtreet door, and thence into that of the office, added ſuch fury to the 'till then dormant flames, that they forced a paſſage through the office window and through the cieling, cloſe by the bed-chamber door. Thence they ſeized the ſtair caſe, between the ſecond and third ſtory, whence a ſolid column of fire and ſmoke iſſued upwards, and into the adjacent rooms.

In the interim, Mrs. Brown, on the firſt alarm, ſtarted from bed, and, undreſſed as ſhe was, ran down ſtairs. Her eldeſt daughter, Mary, had likewiſe come down. Alarming as were appearances at this time, the danger did not ſeem by any means ſo imminent as it really was. It was judged, as the fire was then confined to one room, that there would be time to run up ſtairs and put on a few clothes. Another motive had weight with the fond mother. Two of her children were ſtill above ſtairs, and in danger of periſhing: two highly laudable inducements, therefore, female delicacy, and parental affection, combined to impel Mrs. Brown to aſcend thoſe ſtairs which ſhe was never to deſcend with life.

All this occurred between the firſt diſcovery of the fire, and the moment of its forcing a paſſage upwards. Mrs. Brown had dreſſed herſelf and Betſey, and with that child was at the room door of the third ſtory, when the irreſiſtible torrent of devouring flames and ſmothering ſmoke ruſhed forward, and in an inſtant hurried her into eternity.

While ſhe remained at the door, one of the apprentices attempted to paſs by her, but ſhe forced him back to dreſs himſelf, probably not deeming the danger as urgent as it really was, and unwilling to increaſe the confuſion below. The boy ran to the ſtreet window, and was going to leap out, but was intimidated. He again returned to the ſtair caſe, and forced his way by Mrs. Brown, who ſtill remained nailed, as it were, to the fatal ſpot, where ſhe met her fate. He ruſhed forward through the flame, which was then riſing upwards. The handkerchief on his head, and his ſhirt, were burned. He was conſiderably ſcorched.

day morning, when he expired about ten o'clock. His

Another apprentice ran to the back window of the third ſtory, and leaped out on a ſhed, which he broke in his fall. He was ſomewhat bruiſed, but not dangerouſly.

A third apprentice went out of the ſame window, and caught hold of a rail acroſs it; but in his fright, gave way, and fell down into the yard. He was much more bruiſed than the former, but will not probably ſuffer any permanent injury.

To return to Mr. Brown. When he found his endeavors to extinguiſh the flames were ineffectual, he ruſhed up ſtairs through them, to attempt to reſcue his family. In this praiſe-worthy effort he had well nigh periſhed; for when he reached the third ſtory, where he was ſaluted with the ſight of his wife and deareſt child ſuffocated to death; he was almoſt overpowered with the ſmoke, and nearly exhauſted by the time he arrived at the window. His hands were much burned, as were his legs, his neck, his face, and the parts adjacent to the abdomen. He loudly called for a ladder, which was inſtantly applied to the ſide of the houſe—his black ſervant, Cæſar, mounted, ſnatched him from inſtant deſtruction, and carried him down into the ſtreet.

Cæſar again aſcended, and brought away one of the hired ſervant women, who was on the point of periſhing.

A neighbor got into the bed chamber, by the ſhed in the yard, and found Mary lying under the window. She ſtill retained appearances of life—her pulſe beat, and her heart throbbed. Every endeavor was uſed to reſtore her, but in vain.

Betſey, as was hinted, periſhed in company with her mother. George accompanied to the window the apprentice boy who fell into the yard. It is not aſcertained whether he made any attempt to eſcape in the ſame dangerous manner; but it is certain that he fell a ſacrifice near the window

The mother and her three children were on Saturday afternoon, the 28th ult. interred in one common grave, in St. Paul's church yard, attended by as great a concourſe of people as Philadelphia has witneſſed at a funeral for many years.

Mr. Brown, though ſeverely burned, was not conſidered to be in danger till laſt Wedneſday, when a delirium took place. He was almoſt conſtantly raving about his family, calling for their aſſiſtance; and his ſymptoms appeared to grow more dangerous till Saturday morning, when about the ſame hour next morning, depoſited in the ſame grave with thoſe of his family.

To draw the character of Mr. Brown is attended with conſiderable difficulty. That it had blemiſhes the utmoſt partiality of friendſhip cannot deny. That thoſe blemiſhes were contraſted by luminous points, malice and hatred muſt admit. And what elſe is man, in his beſt ſtate, but a compound of virtue and vice, of light and ſhade? Let thoſe who ſo freely cenſure his failings, look at home, and "take the beam from their own eye." And if none but "thoſe without ſin, caſt a ſtone at his grave," his aſhes will repoſe in peace.

By Yeſterday's Mails.

NEW YORK, February 6.

It is ſaid that Mr. Pitt's propoſition for raiſing money met with ready ſucceſs, and that a ſubſcription of fifteen millions was ſpeedily filled by private banking houſes and individuals.

When the Britiſh packet left Falmouth a report prevailed of a bloody battle between prince Charles and the French near Kehl, which ended much in favor of the Auſtrians. This is mere report. It is probable a ſevere action has taken place; as when the laſt accounts came away, the Auſtrians were bombarding Kehl, and the French would doubtleſs make a vigorous effort to relieve the garriſon and raiſe the ſiege.

CONTINUATION OF

Lateſt Foreign Intelligence.

By the Packet Carteret.

HOLLAND.

National Aſſembly, November 8.

CAPTURE

Of Admiral Lucas's Squadron.

The commiſſion for foreign affairs communicated to the aſſembly the capture of the Dutch ſquadron, commanded by admiral Lucas, whoſe object it was to attempt the re-capture of the Cape.

The preſident Jordens having propoſed to print the news, that it might be known as ſoon as poſſible to the nation, in order to let the people ſee that the aſſembly wiſhed not to conceal diſaſters,

Citizen Blok made the following ſpeech;

"Citizen repreſentatives,

"I muſt indeed be deprived of all feeling, if I were not ſtruck with you, in the moſt forcible manner, by the news which has juſt been communicated to you. I think even, that it is a duty to give way to the firſt emotions which misfortunes occaſion, particularly thoſe which relate to our country; but I alſo think that we ſhould neglect our duty, if, in theſe circumſtances, we did not adopt and execute energetic meaſures, to repair what we have loſt: this cannot be done ſo ſoon; and nothing appears to me more proper to fulfil theſe views, than for the aſſembly to direct the commiſſion for foreign affairs and finances, to enter, without delay, with the deputies of the committee for the affairs of the navy, into a conference upon the moſt ſuitable and efficacious means to be taken with reſpect to his loſs, and the loſs of our poſſeſſions in the Eaſt Indies, and to ſuggeſt their opinion and advice to the aſſembly as ſoon as poſſible."

It was accordingly decreed that the intelligence ſhould be printed, and referred to the commiſſion for foreign affairs and for the navy.

ROME, October 15.

The anſwer from the king of Naples, which was ſo anxiouſly expected, both by his holineſs and the public, is at laſt arrived, and the Neopolitan miniſter, marquis del Vaſto, has been authoriſed by his Sicilian majeſty to aſſure the pope, that he would, to the utmoſt of his power, aſſiſt his holineſs in defending the integrality of the eccleſiaſtical ſtate, and for this purpoſe march his troops into the pope's dominions in caſe of an inteſtine inſurrection or an invaſion or formal attack of the French. But his holineſs, deſirous of counteracting the projects of domeſtic conſpirators, having requeſted his majeſty, in a letter written with his own hand, to march 10,000 troops into the papal territory immediately, the king of Naples has ſignified to the pope in his anſwer, which reached this place the day before yeſterday, that complying with his requeſt, he had ordered the regiments of the queen and Puglia, with two battalions of volunteers, to march to the Romagna by Tronto; and the royal Italian regiment, two regiments of national volunteers, two battalions of chaſſeurs, the regiment of horſe of Roſſiglione, and two battalions of cannoneers to proceed thither by Rieti. All theſe troops are already in motion, and the road of Ceprano is likewiſe preparing with the utmoſt ſpeed for the paſſage of a column of militia.

VENICE, October 26.

The dey of Algiers has declared war againſt our Republic.

The celebrated Pacha of Scutari, who has excited ſo much notice for fifteen years paſt, has been defeated and killed in an action againſt the Montenegrines.

FLORENCE, Nov. 5.

The king of Naples is ſaid to have informed the Pope, that he will not ratify the Treaty concluded between him and France, before the directory ſhall evince a diſpoſition to conclude likewiſe an equitable peace with his holineſs, by the king's mediation. It is reported, that the French republic has reſolved in conſequence to re-commence the negociations with the Pope upon more moderate terms. The Genoeſe have again taken poſſeſſion of the iſland of Capraja, by their commiſſioner Sanguinette.

PARIS, 1 Frimaire, Nov. 21.

The negociations with Portugal appear to be ſuſpended.

The evacuation of Corſica has ſpread great joy at Marſeilles. The merchants of that place flatter themſelves, that the Engliſh poſſeſſing no port in the mediterranean, where their fleets can take ſhelter, or whither they can carry their prizes, will repaſs the ſtreights eſpecially at this ſtormy winter ſeaſon, and allow the French merchants to reſume ſome activity in the Levant trade. A number of veſſels are already arrived in that port from Genoa. The peace concluded with the king of Naples will alſo again open a direct trade with Sicily, which, during the war, has been carried on through the Genoeſe. Theſe commercial advantages will be attended with a political advantage, ſtill more important, namely, that commerce and induſtry will give employment to a great number of idlers, who, for want of opportunities to employ themſelves in a uſeful way, give themſelves up to revolutionizing ſpeculations. The torrent, which has ſo long overflowed its banks, will at length reſume its wonted courſe.

The news of an armiſtice having been concluded between General Moreau and the Archduke Charles, is premature.

They now talk of collecting the relics of the Batavian navy for a new expedition; but it will be difficult to find ſailors to man the ſhips. On the exchange at Amſterdam they are very uneaſy about the ſituation of the colony of Surinam.

A letter from Marſeilles ſtates, that on the 6th inſt. about 50 veſſels from Genoa, Leghorn, and the coaſts of Italy, entered that harbor. Ten paſſengers, men and women, were taken before the central board, to have their papers verified. As they had no paſſports, they were ſuſpected to be emigrants. They will be ſent to the criminal tribunal of Aix.

Letters from Vendome, dated 27th Brumaire, announce to us two important judgments of the high court of juſticiary. By the firſt it has admitted 13 challenges of the grand juries out of 24, made by the accuſed: by the ſecond it has rejected a requeſt of Babœuf, wiſhing the evidence of four priſoners to be taken reſident in America, Conſtantinople and Algiers. The court adjourned till the 29th, for the purpoſe of preſenting to the accuſed a general liſt of the high juries.

The tribunal of caſſation has received a charge againſt Freron, relative to a crime which he committed while he was pro-conſul in the ſouth. Freron is comprehended in the law of the 3d Brumaire, becauſe his mother is an emigrant, and he is godſon of Staniſlaus, king of Poland, and duke of Lorrain.

The famous Antonelle was arreſted the day before yeſterday, at 7 o'clock in the evening. His deſtiny is a moſt capricious one. He was impriſoned in 1792 by La Fayette in the citadel of Sedan; in 1794 by Robeſpierre in the Luxembourg; in 1795 by the Thermidorians in the priſon of the Rue des Orties: in 1796 at Vendome by the Conſtitutionaliſts.—Where will he be in 1797?

BRUSSELS, Nov. 7.

General Werneck, who has the command of the corps of troops poſted between the Sieg and the Lahn, has fallen back with a part of his forces behind that river, and his head quarters are actually at Limbourg.

All the magazines of proviſions and ammunition belonging to the enemy are between the Lahn and the Main. Every where multitudes of pioneers work night and day, conſtructing formidable batteries and entrenchments. The Imperialiſts have, notwithſtanding, ſtill two ſmall camps on this ſide the Lahn.

The corps commanded by Gen. Kray, reckoned about 30,000 ſtrong, is poſted from Wallendan and Bendorff to Erlich. Almoſt every night this corps of the army is under arms.

The Imperialiſts are conſtructing numerous batteries along the left bank as far as Leyderſdroff.—The fortreſs of Ehrenbreitſtein is proviſioned for more than ſix months.

We are aſſured that the plan of the Archduke Charles, is immediately to take the fort of Kehl, and after having entirely cleared the left bank of the Upper, immediately to deſcend the Lower Rhine with a corps of 25 or 30,000 good troops, and not to go into winter quarters till he ſhall have taken Duſſeldorff. Theſe plans are very fine, but the army of the Sambre and Meuſe is there to oppoſe ſome obſtacles to it.

The inhabitants of Neuwied have obtained leave from the imperial general to obtain proviſions when they want them, from places occupied by the Imperialiſts. Thoſe inhabitants, for whom the magiſtrates will anſwer, may go wherever their affairs may call them. The Republican Generals have conſented on their part to this arrangement.

PARIS, Nov. 15.

We learn by a letter from Genoa, dated the 22d of October, that this Republic has at length determined to conclude a treaty with the French Directory, by which it hopes to ward of the moſt imminent dangers that threaten it at the preſent moment.

The Republic conſents to pay four millions and a half livres Tournois to France, half of which is to be inſtantly paid in ſpecie, and the reſt at an appointed time. The French Government engages, on its part, to renounce all claims on Genoa, to forget what has paſſed during the preſent war, and not to trouble the Genoeſe with any future demands.

If we are to credit ſome of our public prints, the fleet at Breſt, compoſed of 17 ſhips of the line and 14 frigates, is on the point of ſailing. Admiral Villaret and Gen. Hoche are alone entruſted with the ſecret of the expedition. It is alſo ſaid, that the port has been blocked up for ſome days paſt by an Engliſh ſquadron of 22 ſhips. Letters from Breſt, however, give a very different account. They ſtate, that the expedition is not only delayed, but that it is entirely laid aſide. General Hoche is returned to Rennes, to expedite the trial of thoſe accuſed of attempting to aſſaſſinate him.

We hear from Vienna, that the marriage of the Archduke Charles with the Princeſs Royal of France is abſolutely fixed on.

The French officer ſent to Vienna as a courier, with diſpatches from the Directory, ſet out for Paris the 21ſt of October. It is generally believed at Vienna, that a general Congreſs for Peace will immediately take place.

Letters received at Ratiſbon the 26th of October from Vienna, agree in ſtating, that the further raiſing of recruits in the Auſtrian provinces has been entirely ſuſpended by the Emperor's order. This intelligence has again revived the hopes of the friends to peace.

The Tribunal de la Seine yeſterday acquitted Citizen Thoin, proviſional goaler of the Abbaye Carion and Patte, accuſed of having been privy to the eſcape of Drouet.

LONDON, November 14.

The ſtate of Italy is of a moſt intereſting nature, and exhibits political myſteries which cannot remain long undiſcloſed. All the accounts from that country agree in ſtating, that whilſt one miniſter of the king of Naples was negoeiating a treaty of peace with the French republic at Paris, another of his majeſty's miniſters negociated a treaty of offenſive and defenſive alliance with the Pope, whoſe dominions the republican generals had received orders to attack. If the king of Naples ſhould ratify the treaty with France, he muſt of courſe renounce that which he has concluded with the Pope, as being contrary to the neutrality ſtipulated in the former; and *vice verſa*. We ſhould not wonder, if this Prince, convinced of the danger to which a republican invaſion of the eccleſiaſtical ſtate would expoſe his own dominions, and which might become much more pernicious to his kingdom than the proſecution of the war, ſhould refuſe to ratify the treaty ſigned at Paris, unleſs the directory conſent to deſiſt from all attacks on the Eccleſiaſtical States.

BALTIMORE, February 3.

Ship James, Capt. Buchanan of this port, bound to the Weſt Indies, was captured the beginning of laſt month, by 2 French frigates, and carried into Guadaloupe.

NASSAU, (N. P.) December 13.

The brigantine Friendſhip, Arnott, from Exuma for London, was caſt away the 22d of laſt month on a ledge of rocks, off the ſouth-caſt end of Eleuthera—part of the cargo is ſaved.

On the 25th of laſt month, the ſchooner Molly, Plomwright of Tappahannock, was caſt away on Heneauga. Two of our wreckers fell in with her, and have ſaved the crew, and conſiderable part of the cargo, conſiſting of flour.

Yeſterday we received a moſt ſeaſonable ſupply of 600 barrels of flour, in a veſſel from Savannah.

From the veſſel wrecked on Heneaga, above 100 barrels are ſaved.

Theſe two parcels form a quantity equal to the conſumption of this place for nearly two months.

December 16.

On Wedneſday, his majeſty's ſhip Prevoyante, captain Wemyſs, ſailed on a cruiſe.

Yeſterday the armed ſchooner May Flower, tender to his majeſty's ſhip Porcupine, arrived here from a cruiſe, with a Spaniſh brig bound from Havanna to Campeachy, and a Spaniſh ſloop. The May Flower alſo captured a polacre, which is not yet come in.

This morning his majeſty's ſloop Swallow, captain Fowke, returned from a cruiſe, accompanied by the following Spaniſh veſſels:

Barque St. Domingo, from Cadiz for Havanna, with a valuable cargo, cut out the 5th inſtant, from Orange harbor in Cuba.

Schooner Guadaloupe, a guarda coſta, taken the 7th inſtant at ſea.

Sloop Santiſſima Trinidad, from Port a Principe for Havanna, with ſugar, tallow, and bees-wax, taken at ſea the 8th.

The Swallow, alſo, on the 9th, took a ſchooner called La Dolores, which was given on the 11th to the priſoners, to carry them to Cuba.

College-Hall.

READINGS and RECITATIONS,

Moral, Critical, and Entertaining.

On THURSDAY, February, 9th,

At 7 o'clock, will be delivered

The Effects of *PRIDE, AMBITION & REVENGE*,

Exemplified in the character of

Satan,

AND THE FALL OF MAN,

And contraſted with the effects of

DIVINE LOVE,

In the Redemption of Man,

As diſplayed by MILTON,

On Saturday—The Effects of Ambition and Guilt exemplified in the Character of Macbeth.

Tickets to be had of Mr. Pouliſon, jun. at the Library; at mr. M'Elwee's looking-glaſs-ſtore, No. 70, S. Fourth-ſtreet; and at Mr. Carey's, Bookſeller, Market-ſtreet—Half a dollar each.

Particular Teneriffe WINE.

50 Quarter-Caſks Particular Teneriffe WINE,

Of a ſuperior Quality,

For ſale by *A. MARPLE & IS. W. MORRIS,*

No. 60 Dock-ſtreet.

February 8 wfsm22t

Treasury Department,

September 28, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury until the expiration of the first day of March next ensuing, for the supply of all rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of June, 1797, to the thirty-first day of May, 1798, both days inclusive, at the places and within the districts hereafter mentioned, viz. At Oswego; at Niagara; at Presque Isle; at Sandusky Lake, and on Sandusky River; at Detroit; at Michilimackinac; at Fort-Franklin, at Pittsburgh; at Cincinnati; at Fort-Hamilton; at Fort St. Clair; at Fort-Jefferson; at Grenville; at Picque Town and Loramies Store; at Fort Adams; at Fort Wayne; at Fort Defiance; at any place below Fort Defiance on the Miami River to Lake Erie; at Fort Steuben; at Fort Massac; at any place from Fort Massac to the south boundary of the United States on the river Mississippi; at Fort Knox; at Ouiatanon.

If supplies shall be required for any posts or places not mentioned in this notice, all such supplies shall be furnished at prices proportioned to those to be paid at the posts before recited, or as may be hereafter agreed on between the United States and the Contractor.

The rations to be supplied are to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound two ounces of bread or flour.

One pound two ounces of beef, or fourteen ounces of pork or bacon.

Half a gill of rum, brandy or whiskey.

One quart and half a pint of salt. } per hundred rations
Two quarts of Vinegar, }
Two pounds of Soap, }
One pound of Candles, }

The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, as that there shall at all times during the said term, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara, and Oswego, for the term of six months in advance, and at each of the other posts, for the term of at least three months in advance, in good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is to be understood, that the Contractor is to be at the expence and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops at each post, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for at the price of the articles captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more persons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

12awtM6

Porcupine's Gazette.

Proposals by WILLIAM COBBETT, opposite Christ Church, Philadelphia, for publishing a news-paper, to be entitled

Porcupine's Gazette, & Daily Advertiser.

Methinks I hear the reader exclaim; "What! have we not Gazettes enough already?" Yes, and far too many: but those that we have, are, in general, conducted in such a manner that their great number, instead of rendering mine unnecessary, is the only cause that calls for its establishment.

The gazettes in this country have done it more real injury than all its open enemies ever did or can do. They mislead the people at home and misrepresent them abroad. It was these vehicles of sedition and discord that encouraged the counties in the West to rebel; it was they that gave rise to the depredations of Britain, by exciting the people to such acts of violence against that nation, as left no room to doubt that we were determined on war; and it was they, when an accommodation had been happily effected, that stirred up an opposition to it such as has seldom been witnessed, and which was overcome by mere chance. These gazettes it was, that, by misrepresenting the dispositions of the people, encouraged the French to proceed from one degree of insolence to another, 'till at last their Minister braves the President in his chair, and a bullying commander comes and tells us that his only business is to seize our vessels, in violation of a treaty, in virtue of which alone he claims a right to enter our ports: and it is these gazettes that now have the impudence to defend what their falsehood and malice have produced.

I shall be told that the people are to blame; that they are not obliged to read these abominable publications. But they *do read* them; and thousands who read them, read nothing else. To suppress them is impossible; they will vomit forth their poison; it is a privilege of their natures, that no law can abridge; and therefore the only mode left is, to counteract its effects.

This must be done, too, in their own way. Books, or periodical publications in the form of books, may be of some service, but are by no means a match for their flying folios. A falsehood that remains uncontradicted for a month, begins to be looked upon as a truth, and when the detection at last makes its appearance, it is often as useless as that of the doctor who finds his patient expired. The only method of opposition, then, is to meet them on their own ground; to set foot to foot; dispute every inch and every hair's breadth; fight them at their own weapons, and return them two blows for one.

A gazette of this stamp is what I have long wished to see, but I have wished and expected it in vain. Indignation at the supineness of others has at last got the better of all diffidence in my own capacity, and has determined me to encounter the task. People have heard one side long enough; they shall now hear the other.

CONDITIONS.

1. Porcupine's Gazette shall be of the usual size, and the subscription Eight Dollars a year, to be paid at the expiration of each half year.

2. Advertisements will be inserted at half the usual price, which will always be required in ready money.

3. The Censor, containing those pieces from the gazette that may appear worth preserving in a more portable form, with such amplifications and amendments as time may give rise to, shall be published monthly, and each subscriber shall be entitled to a copy, delivered with his paper at the end of the month,

4. If a sufficient number of subscribers be obtained the first number of the Gazette shall appear on, or before the 5th of March.

N. B. A subscription book is now open at my shop, opposite Christ-church, whither gentlemen in the country, who wish to subscribe, are requested to send their names.

Subscriptions are taken at Boston by Mr. James White, bookseller; at Salem, by Mr. Debeny, post-master; at New-Haven by Mr. Beers, bookseller; at Newbury-port, by Mr. E. Blunt, bookseller; at New-York, by Mr. S. Campbell, bookseller; at Baltimore, by Mr. G. Hill, bookseller; at Chester-town, Maryland, by Mr. James Arthur, post-master; at Easton, do. by Mr. Greenbury Neal; at Frederick-town, do. by Messrs. Isaac and John Mentz; at Richmond, Virg. by Messrs. Pritchard and Davidson; at Norfolk, by Messrs. Rainbow and Hannah; and at Charleston, by Mr. Young, bookseller.

Jan. 28. eo1of.

A Manufactory FOR SALE.

A valuable SOAP and CANDLE Manufactory, situate in a convenient part of the city; the works almost new, on an entirely original construction, and built of the best materials, and may be set to work immediately. Persons who wish to purchase, are requested to apply at No 273, South Second Street. September 13. tf

For Sale,

By the Subscribers—In PENN-STREET,
65 Pipes Excellent Madeira Wine,
Imported by the Eagle.

WILLINGS & FRANCIS.

Nov. 30 w&f

Brokers Office, and COMMISSION STORE.

No. 63 South Third street, opposite the national new Bank.

SAMUEL M FRAUNCES and JOHN VAN REED, have entered into co-partnership, under the firm of FRAUNCES & VAN REED, in the business of Brokers, Conveyancers and Commission merchants. They buy and sell on commission every species of stock, notes of hand, bills of exchange, houses and lands, &c.

MONEY procured on deposits, &c. &c. all kinds of writings in the conveyancing line, done with neatness and dispatch; accounts adjusted, and books settled, in the most correct manner. Constant attendance will be given. They solicit a share of the public favor; they are determined to endeavour to deserve it.

N. B. The utmost secrecy observed.

SAMUEL M. FRAUNCES,
JOHN VAN REED.

Philad. August 27, 1796. m&wtf

Will be published, on Wednesday next,

BY Messrs. Dobson, Carey, Campbell, Rice, and the other Booksellers, price One Dollar and twenty-five cents, elegantly printed on wove paper, and hot-pressed, by John Thompson,

A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF
The CONSTITUTIONS of the several States,

With each other, and with that of the United States: exhibiting in Tables, the prominent features of each Constitution, and classing together their most important provisions, under the several heads of administration; with Notes and Observations. By WILLIAM SMITH, of South-Carolina, L L. D. and member of the Congress of the United States. Dedicated to the People of the United States.

N. B. A few Copies printed on an inferior paper, at 3-4ths of a dollar. February 6 mwf

FOR SALE,

About 1,600 acres of Land,

WELL situated, laying on and between Marsh and Beech Creeks, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, in four separate Patents. For terms of sale apply to

Wm. Blackburn,
No. 64, South Second-street

January 26. mwfsf

By Authority.

Schuylkill Bridge Lottery.

Sold by WILLIAM BLACKBURN, No. 64, South Second-street.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

For raising Sixty Thousand Dollars, agreably to an Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, passed during the last session, for building a Stone Bridge over the River Schuylkill, at the Borough of Reading, in the County of Berks.

				Dollars.
1	Prize of	20,000	Dollars	20,000
1	do. of	10,000	do.	10,000
3	do. of	5,000	do.	15,000
4	do. of	2,000	do.	8,000
20	do. of	1,000	do.	20,000
39	do. of	500	do.	19,500
80	do. of	200	do.	16,000
200	do. of	100	do.	20,000
300	do. of	50	do.	15,000
1	do. of	500	do. to be paid the possessor of the first drawn no.	500
5	do. of	3,000	do. to be paid possessors of the five last drawn nos	15,000
9,400	do.	0	15 do.	141,000
		10,054	Prizes	300,000
		19,946	Blanks	
		30,000	Tickets at Ten Dollars	300,000

All Prizes shall be paid fifteen days after the drawing is finished, upon the demand of a possessor of a fortunate ticket, subject to a deduction of twenty per cent. The Drawing will commence as soon as the Tickets are disposed of, or perhaps sooner, of which public notice will be given.

Philip Miller, Peter Kershner, William Witman, Joseph Hiester, James Diemer, Thomas Dundas, James May, John Otto, John Keim, Daniel Graeff, Sebastian Miller, COMMISSIONERS.

Reading, May the 9th, 1796.

Tickets in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, to be had at the above office, where the earliest information of the drawing of the Washington No. 2, and Patterson Lottery's, are received, and check books for examination and registering are kept.

Tickets in the above Lottery to be had at Mr. Sheridan's Race-street, John Hay, North Third-street and Henry Sweyer's, German Town.

January 26 2awtf

Lottery and Broker's Office,

No. 64, South SECOND STREET.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, for sale—a Check Book for examination—and prizes paid in the late lottery.

Check Books kept for examination and registering, for the City of Washington, No. 2, and Patteson Lotteries, both of which are now drawing—information where tickets are to be had, and prizes exchanged for undrawn tickets. A complete list of all the prizes in the late New-Port Long-Wharf, Hotel and Public School Lottery, for examination.

The subscriber solicits the application of the public and his friends, who wish to purchase or sell Bank Stock, Certificates, Bills of Exchange or Notes, Houses, Lands, &c. or to obtain money on deposit of property.

*** Also Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery for sale at Ten Dollars each, which will be drawn early in the Spring.

Wm. Blackburn.

Philadelphia, January 26, 1797. mth

Houses and Lots for sale,

BY the Subscriber, in the town of West-Chester, Chester county, 25 miles from Philadelphia, on the great state-road, leading Westward. Viz. No. 1. A two-story Stone House, the corner of High and Gay streets, 40 feet front by 34 feet deep, including a very convenient store-house: the House contains ten well-finished rooms, a kitchen and entry: the Lot is 144 feet front on Gay-street, —equal to any stand in West-Chester. No. 2. A two-story stone house adjoining, 27 feet front, containing eleven well-finished rooms, both being ceiled in the garrets, house and lot same depth as the other, a kitchen, &c.—cellars under both houses, with good stables on the lots. These Houses are almost new, done by good workmen, in a masterly manner. No. 3. A Lot 42 feet front. No. 4, 34 feet. No. 5, 44 feet. No. 6, 129 feet, all of them ten rods deep. On two of the above are erected three log and frame houses, two stories high, cellars under the whole, and a small stable to each.

The above Lots are situated near the Court-House. The whole will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, on the 21st and 22d days of February next, at two o'clock, when the conditions will be made known. Possession may be had the first of April next. The Title is indisputable.

JOHN KINNARD.

January 28 ¶2aw3w

Twenty Guineas Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 23d October, a Dark MULATTO BOY, named MOSES; 21 years old; about 5 feet 8 inches high; had on a mixed green coat, with a green velvet cape and oval yellow buttons; a striped vest; a pair of dark spotted pantaloons, and whole boots much worn. It is probable he may change his name and dress. He has been accustomed to driving a carriage, and waiting. The above reward will be paid for securing him so that the subscriber may get him again, and if brought home all reasonable charges paid by

Robins Chamberlaine.

Easton, Maryland, Nov. 10. 14 1m2awtf

No. 170.

District of Pennsylvania, to wit.

BE it remembered, that on the 24th day of January in the twenty-first year of the independence of the United States of America, John Thompson of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following to wit—

"A Comparative View of the Constitutions of the several States with each other, and with that of the United States, exhibiting in tables the prominent features of each Constitution, and classing together their most important provisions under the several heads of administration: with notes and observations. By William Smith of South-Carolina, LL. D. and member of the Congress of the United States."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, intituled "An Act for the encouragement of learning by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania

Feb. 1. 1aw3

DANCING

TAUGHT BY

MRS. *BYRN,*

Of the New Theatre, *To Ladies only.*

THINKING it a great advantage for them to have a *Female Tutor* in that art, pledges herself to their parents and friends to take all possible care in their instruction.

In addition to the Dances taught in Philadelphia, means to teach the Minuet, Minuet de la Cour, Allemand, Gavot, Quadrilles, Strathspeys, and all Scotch Dances; and above all to pay particular attention to that very necessary part *Polite Address.* For particulars enquire of Mrs. BYRN, No. 70 north Eighth-street. Februry 6 mwfsf

SAMUEL RICHARDET

RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen Merchants, that he has this day opened the CITY TAVERN and MERCHANTS COFFEE HOUSE in the city of Philadelphia:

The Subscription Room will be furnished with all the daily papers published in Philadelphia, New-York, Boston, Baltimore, together with those of the principal commercial cities of Europe—They will be regularly filed and none permitted to be taken away on any account.

Tea, Coffee, Soupes, Jellies, Ice Creams, and a variety of French Liquors; together with the usual refreshments, will at all times be procured at the bar.

Gentlemen may depend on being accommodated with the choicest of Wines, Spirituous Liquors, and the most approved Malt Liquors from London and other breweries.

The Larder will be supplied with the prime and earliest productions of the Season.

Large and small Parties, or single Gentlemen, may be accommodated with Breakfasts, Dinners, or Suppers, at hours most convenient to themselves—a cold Collation is regularly kept for conveniency, the Bill of Fare to be had at the bar.

The Lodging Rooms will be completely furnished, and the utmost attention paid to cleanliness, and every other requisite.

☞ SAMUEL RICHARDET will be happy to receive, and execute the commands of his Friends, and the Public at large; and with gratitude for their favours, he pledges himself that nothing on his part shall be wanting to preserve that patronage with which he has been so distinguishingly honored.

Philadelphia. April 19 mwf

Dr. Perkins

INFORMS the Citizens of Philadelphia, that he has taken lodgings for a few days, at the Indian Queen, 4th street. He will be happy to wait on any persons in this city, between the hours of 9 and 1, who wish to satisfy themselves of the efficacy of his

PATENT METALLIC POINTS,

And will operate gratis for the relief of the poor: the instruments, and the right of using them, are for sale at his lodgings.

Subjoined, are Extracts from a Pamphlet, containing many remarkable cases, attested by characters of the highest respectability.

Extracts from Letters to the Author of the Metallic Discovery.

PIERPONT EDWARDS, Esq. District Attorney for the state of Connecticut.

New-Haven, October 7, 1796.

Dear Sir,

I should have written you last week, had I then been able to ascertain certain facts, the rumour of which I had heard. A Mrs. Beers, a near neighbour to me, the wife of Eben Beers, and daughter of captain Samuel Huggins, of this town, had been, for fourteen weeks, exceedingly distressed with the Rheumatism, to such a degree that for fourteen weeks previous to the 29th of last month, she had not been able to walk across the room even with crutches, save only once, when she made out with the assistance of crutches to hobble part of the way across her room. On the 29th of September last, she procured a set of your metallic substances, and in less than an hour after she had begun to use them, in the manner directed by you, she rose from her chair, and walked about her house, and on the next day she went abroad to her neighbours, having thrown aside her crutches. I have this day paid her a visit in company with her father, and Timothy Jones, Esq. who lives in the street where she resides and directly opposite to her residence, and with Capt. Abel Burrett, who is her next neighbor, and lives within eight yards of her door. I requested her to relate her case over in their presence, which she did, and these gentlemen all with one voice, supported, from their own knowledge, her story. It is a duty which you owe yourself and the world to promulge this event.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
PIERPONT EDWARDS.

N. B. She says her fever has left her, her appetite has returned, and she is in a fair way to be restored to perfect health.

February 7. d1 weotf

All Persons having Demands

Against the Estate of the late Thomas Franklin, deceased, are desired to bring in their accounts for settlement; and those indebted to make immediate payment, to ISRAEL PLEASANTS, WALTER FRANKLIN, or SAMUEL R. FRANKLIN, } Executors.

January 24th, 1796. eo2w

Washington Lottery.

TICKETS, warranted undrawn, may be purchased or exchanged for prizes, at the Office, No. 147, Chesnut-street, where a correct Numerical Book is kept for public inspection. Also Canal Lottery Tickets for sale or exchanged for prizes drawn in the Washington Lottery, of which the 54th and 55th days returns are received.

☞ The Business of a Broker carried on as usual.

January 12. ttsuf

FOR SALE

By private contract, a very valuable Estate, known by the name of

CHATHAM,

MOST delightfully situated on the north bank of Rappahanock river, opposite the town of Fredericksburg, in the state of Virginia, consisting of eleven or fifteen hundred acres, as may best suit the purchaser. There is on this estate, a large and well built brick house, containng nine commodious rooms, exclusive of a spacious hall or entry, 22 feet square, two pair of stairs, suitable and convenient passages, and excellent dry cellars. It is placed on a fine healthy eminence, commanding beautiful views in every direction over the towns of Fredericksburgh and Falmouth, and an extensive cultivated country.—The grounds adjoining the house are neatly laid out in pleasure and kitchen gardens interspersed with a variety of scarce trees, a choice collection of flowers and flowering shrubs, and enriched by various sorts of the following fruits, viz apples, pears, walnuts, chesnuts, cherries, peaches, plumbs, nectarines, apricots, grapes, figs, rasberries, gooseberries, strawberries, and currants; the whole admirably varied by turfed slopes which have been formed by great labour and expence. Bordering upon these improvements, are several lots, in a high state of cultivation, and well set with red clover and orchard grass, from which three heavy crops of hay are taken every year. Adjacent thereto are two large and flourishing orchards; one of well chosen peach trees, the other of apple and pear trees, selected from the best nurseries in the state. Properly detached from the mansion house are extensive roomy offices of every denomination, viz. a Kitchen and Larder, house-keeper's room and Laundry, with a cellar underneath for a variety of purposes, a store-house and smoke house all of brick, a dairy and spring house of stone. Stables for thirty horses, and coach houses for four carriages. Also a large and well planned farm yard, with barn and granary, a cow house, with separate stalls for thirty-six grown cattle; apartments for fattening veals, muttons and lambs; extensive sheds for sheep, and other arrangements for stock of every description, with a large and convenient receptable for provender, from which they can be furnished without being exposed to the inclemency of the weather. An overseer's house, blacksmith's shop, and quarters sufficient to accommodate in the best manner more than fifty labourers.

The arable lands are so advantageously divided as to afford an opportunity of making a large quantity of Indian corn annually, without bringing the field into similar culture oftner than once in four years; consequently the lands may be improved by keeping up the inclosures during the intermediate years, or may be beneficially fallowed for wheat and other grain at the option of the proprietor.

On the premises there is also a merchant mill with one pair of best French burr stones, and one pair of Cologne; furnished with modern machinery, and now leased for the unexpired term of four years, at 150l per annum, and all grain for the use of the farm, hopper free, which is nearly 100l. more. The mill and miller's house are built of free stone, within a very small distance of navigation, near to which are two or more valuable fisheries, and a well accustomed ferry over the Rappahannock to the town of Fredericksburg. The land contains inexhaustible quarries of free stone near to the river, is plentifully supplied with remarkable fine water and possesses a due proportion of meadow, which by having the command of water may be considerably increased. The roads are good, and the neighbourhood genteel and sociable. In fact, exclusive of an improveable and well conditioned farm, the value and emolument inseparably connected with a mill, ferries, fisheries and quarries eligibly situated; the profits arising from an ice-house inferior to none in the state, and a garden of four acres so abundantly stocked with vegetables of all sorts as to be fully equal to the demand in market, there might be detailed many other advantages, appertaining to the fertility of these lands, which the subscriber conceives it unnecessary to mention, being fully convinced that when examined, it will be found to be a complete, pleasant and healthy residence, possessing beauties and conveniences sufficient to attract the attention of any person desirous of becoming a purchaser.

The motive which induces the subscriber to offer for sale an estate so singularly beautiful and advantageous, is a desire to become an inhabitant of Alexandria, where he can with more ease attend to his interests in the neighbourhood of that city.

The purchaser may be accommodated with a few slaves in families, either for plantation or domestic use. A part of the purchase money will be required and the balance made easy, the debt being properly secured.

WILLIAM FITZHUGH.

Chatham, (Virg.) Dec. 19, 1796. 11th—2aw2m.

This Day is Published,

By BIOREN & MADAN, at their Printing Office, No. 77, Dock-street, and sold by the principal Booksellers in this City.

The American Annual Register;

Or historical Memoirs of the United States, for the Year 1796.

No. 167.

District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

Be it remembered, that on the 19th day of January in the Twenty-first year of the Independence of the United States of America, Bioren & Madan of the said district have deposited in this Office the title of a Book the Right whereof they claim as Proprietors in the words following to wit:

"The American Annual Register, or Historical "Memoirs of the United States, for the year 1796.

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States entituled "An act for the encouragement of learning by securing the copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the time therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Clerk Pennsylvania District.

January 25. 1aw4

PURSUANT to a Resolve of the Board of Trustees of WASHINGTON ACADEMY, in Somerset County, and State of Maryland,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the office of Principal Teacher in the said school is vacant.

A GENTLEMAN qualified to teach the higher Greek and Latin Classics, Geography, and the Mathematics, with such other branches of literature as are usually taught in such schools, would meet with liberal encouragement, and it is believed, would obtain a very eligible settlement. For the present, the Trustees would be willing to contract with a person capable of taking charge of a Grammar School.

As this Institution is provided with buildings sufficient to accommodate the principal and his family, and from seventy to eighty boys; a library, an excellent philosophical and mathematical apparatus, globes, maps, &c; has respectable funds, and is situated in a plentiful and agreeable part of the country; nothing seems wanting to make it rank among the most useful seminaries in this part of the Union, but a suitable character to preside in it.

Proposals may be addressed to the subscriber, in Princess-Anne, in the neighborhood of the Academy, or to Doctor MARTIN L HAYNIE, No 83, north Third-street, Philadelphia, or to the Printer hereof.

EZEKIEL HAYNIE.

January 20. Feb. 7. ta&t8w

PRINTED BY JOHN FENNO
—No. 119—
CHESNUT-STREET.
[Price Eight Dollars per Annum.]